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# QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

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National Employment Service  
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## EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

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APRIL-JUNE: 1967

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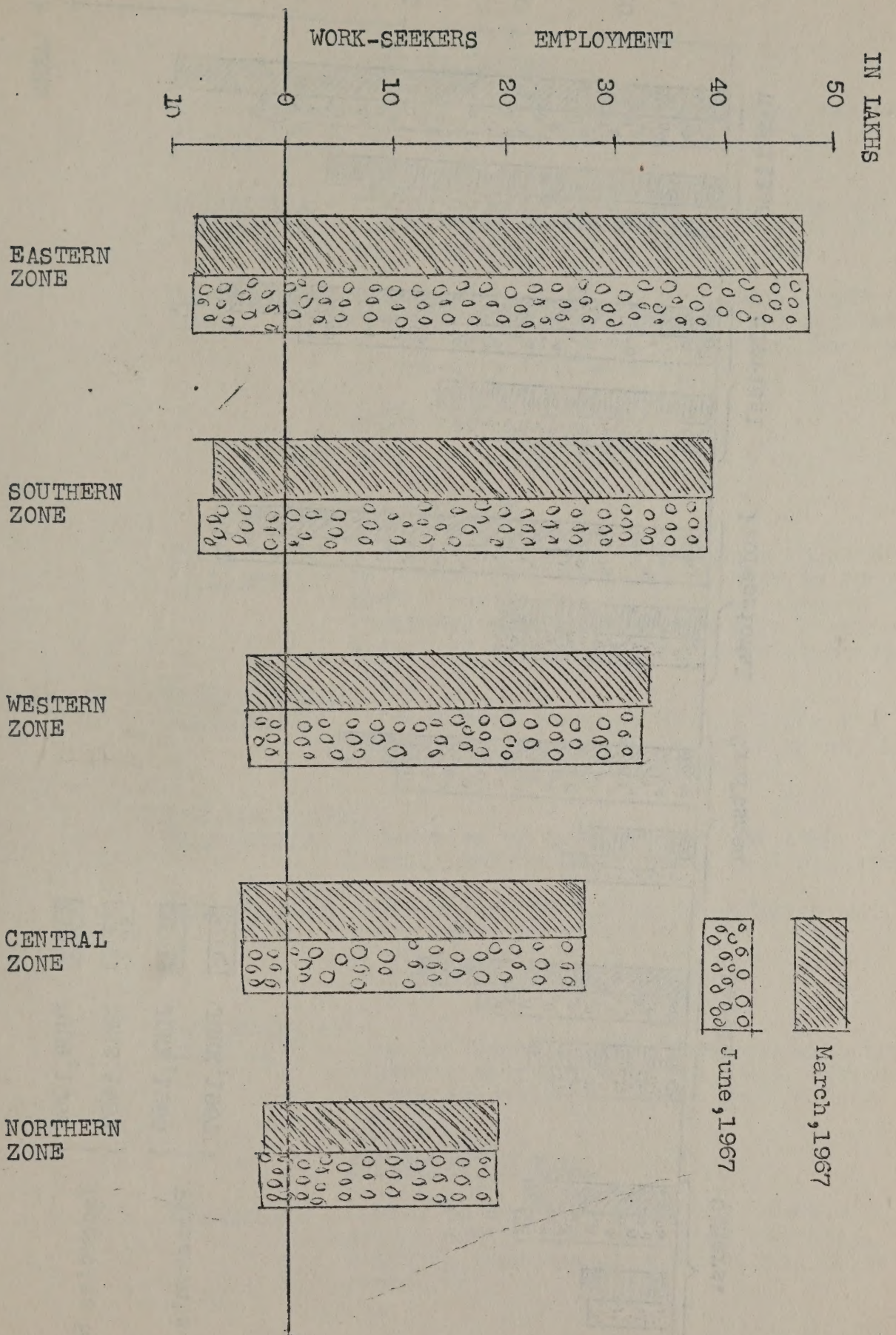
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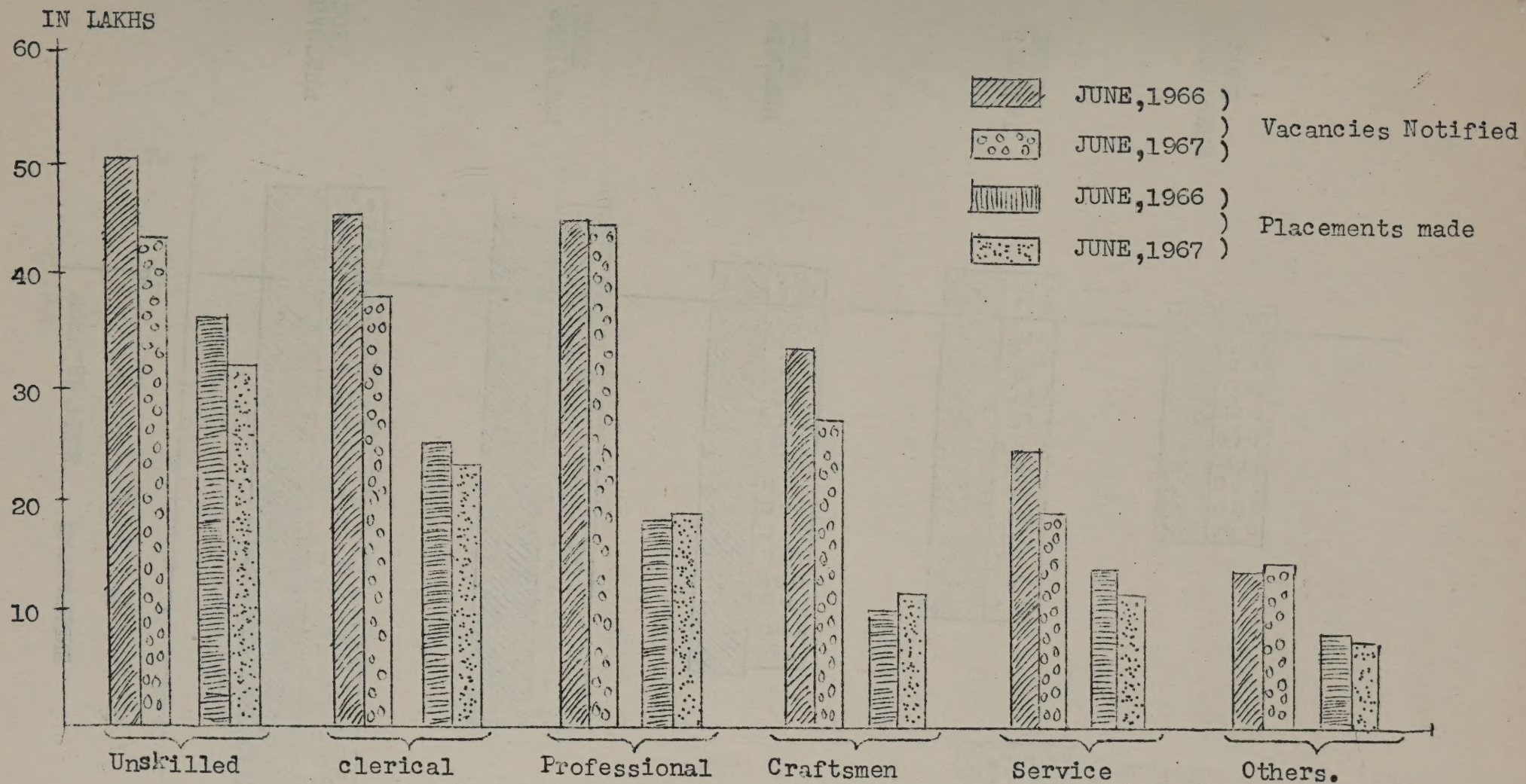
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# I. HIGH-LIGHTS Economic Situation

April-June, normally a lean season; situation further aggravated by drought conditions in the Eastern and Central India.

Industrial Production Picked up slightly. The index was 200 in June, 1967, as against 194 in June of the previous year. (Base 1956 = 100).

Man-days lost: Increased by 5.5% in April-June, 1967 compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The total number of man-days lost were -

<u>April-June</u>	
1966	21.8 lakhs
1967	23.0 lakhs

## Employment Manpower

Total Employment: A slight decrease of 1.0% from 16.32 million in March, 1967 to 16.15 million in June, 1967 - partly due to onset of summer, continued drought conditions in certain areas and partly due to financial condition.

Public Sector Employment A fractional decrease of 0.1%, for the first time from 96.33 lakhs in March, 1967 to 96.27 lakhs in June, 1967.

Private Sector Employment: A decrease of 2.4%, from 66.84 lakhs in March, 1967 to 65.27 lakhs in June, 1967.

Work-Seekers: An increase of 6.1% between March and June, 1967, in almost all the States varying from 0.7% in West Bengal to 18.8% in Rajasthan.

Vacancies Notified A sudden spurt of 18%, compared with the previous quarter; does not seem indicative of any increase in demand, over a long period.

## EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Employment Likely to decrease further in public sector mainly, due to economy measures. Seasonal increase expected in the private sector.

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## II. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

### A. Employment: Public and Private Sectors

2.1 Employment Growth: At the end of June, 1967, the total employment decreased slightly compared with the earlier quarter. Sector-wise distribution of employment is given below:

#### EMPLOYMENT

	<u>Current</u> <u>Quarter</u> (in lakhs)	<u>Percentages change</u> <u>Previous</u> <u>Quarter</u>	<u>In year</u> <u>ago</u>
<u>Public Sector</u>	96.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
<u>Private Sector</u>	65.3	- 2.4	N.A.
<u>Larger Estts.</u>	58.2	- 2.8	- 3.0
<u>Smaller Estts.</u>	77.1	+ 2.9	N.A.
<u>TOTAL</u>	161.5	-1.0	-1.0

The level of over-all employment decrease during the quarter under review was the same as in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

2.2 Employment in the Public Sector: The quantum of Employment remained almost static and stood at 96.27 lakhs at the end of June, as against 96.34 lakhs at the end of previous quarter. Further break-up of employment by different branches is given below:-

#### EMPLOYMENT

	<u>Current</u> <u>quarter</u> (in lakhs)	<u>Percentage change</u> <u>Previous</u> <u>quarter</u>	<u>In Year</u> <u>ago</u>
Central Govt.	26.83	- 0.3	+ 0.5
State Govt.	37.61	- 0.1	- 0.3
Quasi-Govt.	14.28	+ 1.9	+ 0.5
Local Bodies	17.55	- 1.2	nil
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>96.27</u>	<u>- 0.1</u>	<u>+ 0.3</u>

Employment in the public sector decreased, although fractionally, for the first time since the last several years.

The decreases, although marginal, in all the branches of the public sector (except in quasi-govt. establishments) have a significance as they seem to reflect by and large the efforts of Govt. to reduce further recruitment. The reasons for the variations in employment are briefly mentioned below:

Central Govt: The fractional decrease in employment was mainly due to (i) retrenchment in railways and in one defence establishments in Uttar Pradesh (3,200), (ii) dis-engagement of workers on account of completion of Diva-Panvel railway in Maharashtra (1,200), and Dandakaranya-kiriburu railway line in Andhra Pradesh (1,900)

State Government: Except for a gain of the order of 2,600 in the Silviculture deptt. in Assam and for some gains in grain procurement scheme, for family planning and antimalaria operations in U.P. there was no major increase. In several States there were cases of decreased in employment: 4,300 in

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Madhya Pradesh (retrenchment of untrained teachers); 5,700 in Maharashtra (disengagement of casual labour in bunding and in soil conservation department); 2,700 in Andhra Pradesh (retrenchment due to economy measures); 1,300 in Kerala (due to closure of three establishments in Trichur distt); 1,700 in Madras (retrenchment due to economy measures in the State Electricity Board)\* and 1,200 in Mysore (retrenchment in medical and health Deptt. and also on account of closure of some establishment in the Survey Deptt.)

Quasi-Govt: The gains in employment were mainly in Madhya Pradesh (3,800 - partly due to fresh recruitment in the diamond mines and partly on account of identification of one establishment), in U.P. (3,500 - recruitment in Hindustan Aeronautics Fertilizer Corporation and the Anti-biotics projects at Rishikesh Dehradun), in Maharashtra (3,600 - fresh recruitment in the Bombay Dock Yard, Bombay Port Trust, State Bank of India, State Transport Corporation and State Trading Corporation), and in Kerala (2,800 in rubber plantations). There was only one solitary instance of a major loss in Andhra Pradesh where 1,400 workers were retrenched in the Electricity Deptt. and in coal mines).

Local Bodies: Nowwithstanding some significant increase in Maharashtra (2,000 - Bombay Municipality, Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways, and Zilla Puraishads), employment decreased mainly in Andhra Pradesh (due to economy measures enforced in Panchayat Samities), in Madras (retrenchment of un-trained teachers in Panchayat Union Schools) and in Rajasthan (1,700).

2.3 Employment in the Private Sector: Employment in the private sector also declined by 2.4% i.e. from 66.8 lakhs at the end of March, 1967 to 65.3 lakhs. Further details are given below:

	<u>Current</u> <u>Quarter</u>	<u>Percentage change from:</u> <u>Previous</u> ----- <u>in year</u> <u>Quarter</u> <u>ago</u>
Larger Estts.	58.2	-2.9                      - 3.0
Smaller Estts.	7.1	+2.9                      NA

The seasonal decrease in employment in the larger establishments (which account for about 90% of employment in the Private Sector) was nearly the same as witnessed during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The increase of 2.9% in the small private establishments is likely to be due to progressive increase in the coverage of such establishments which are being identified since March, 1966 rather than any buoyancy in the employment situation in this sector. The number of such establishments increased by 144 between March & June, 1967 or by 0.3%, from 48,371 in March '67 to 48515 in June, 67.

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\* The State Govt. also ordered abolition of several posts in the Public Works and Publicity deptts.



## B. EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRY-WISE ANALYSIS

3.1 An industry division-wise analysis of employment is given below:

TABLE.I  
Employment by Industry Divisions

	<u>Employment</u> June, 1967 (in lakhs)			<u>Percentage Change from:</u> Previous      In Year Quarter      Ago (To total Employment)	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>		
0 Plantations, forestry etc.	11.5	2.4	9.1	+ 4.6	+ 3.4
1 Mining & Quarrying	6.3	1.8	4.5	- 3.2	- 3.5
2&3 Manufacturing	43.3	7.1	36.2	- 2.6	- 4.2
4 Construction	9.4	7.5	1.9	- 5.1	- 0.6
5 Electricity, Gas, Water etc.	3.8	3.4	0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0-2
6 Trade & Commerce	5.2	1.7	3.5	+ 0.7	- 1.6
7 Transport & Communications	22.3	21.1+	1.1+	- 0.4	- 0.1
8 Services	59.8	51.3	8.5	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Total	161.5	96.3	65.3+	- 1.0	- 1.0

From this it will be observed that compared with the previous quarter, employment -

- (i) Decreased in mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction; transport & communications; and in services
- (ii) remained more or less static in electricity, gas and water; trade & commerce; and
- (iii) increased in plantations & forestry;

The reasons for the variations are briefly given below.

Plantations and forestry, etc. Most of the increase in employment was due to increased job opportunities 33,700 in the tea plantations in Assam, West Bengal (10,000) and Kerala (2,500) necessitated by the plucking season. This, however, was partly off-set by small seasonal decreases in soil conservation and in forest department mainly due to the onset of monsoon.

+ These do not add up to the total on account of rounding-off.



Mining & Quarrying - The over-all decrease in employment was in tune with the trend of the previous year. It was mostly on account of the rainy season - which necessitated closure of surface mines in coal and in stone-quarrying (3,100). In manganese (3,300) and iron ore mines (700) and mica mines (900) also there were some decreases.

Manufacturing: The over-all decrease was partly seasonal and partly due to the economic situation. The more important of the seasonal industries and were adversely affected were: sugar (including Khandasari) -31,000; cotton ginning and baling - 38,000; tobacco 27,000; Bricks & tiles 17,000; and rice mills 10,000. In the nonseasonal industries the initial impact of the recession that set in subsequently could be observed. In a number of establishments in iron and steel, machine tools, structural steel and also non-ferrous metal industries, employment decreased mainly due to slack demand for the end-products and partly to labour unrest particularly in West Bengal; notwithstanding this general trend, there were some instances of limited expansion and increase in employment.

Construction: The heavy decrease in employment of 5.1% was mostly due to completion of construction works on hand and the absence of new projects. This evidently is a result of the generally reduced investment in construction. In some areas, the decrease was due to suspension of works on account of the onset of monsoon.

Electricity, Gas, Water, etc. On the whole there was a fractional increase in employment. These gains were in employment in the generation and distribution of electricity in U.P. (1,900, due to expansion of Hydel deptt.etc.) and Madras (600- for distribution of electricity); these, however were off set by decreases in Andhra Pradesh (900-on account of retrenchment necessitated by economy measures) and Punjab (900, due to completion of work)

Trade and Commerce: The increase was fractional and there were no significant changes.

Transport & Communications: Although there was an over-all fractional decrease, in terms of quantum of employment there were heavy decreases in railways either due to completion of work or economy measures.\* The loss would have been heavier but for the minor increases in docks, bus transport, etc.

Services: There was a slight over-all decrease; the loss would have become greater but for some additional recruitment in one municipality in Maharashtra (1,400), in the administrative departments of central and State Governments in Assam (500) and opening of some new establishments in Madras and Bihar (1,500). Important among the losses were amongst temporary teachers (retrenchment of 1,300 in U.P. and 800 in Madras) and on account of reduction of staff due to economy drive particularly in Andhra Pradesh (of about 2,000). On the whole, there are some indications of a decreasing trend in employment.

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\*-The Railway Board composed a ban in Aug.66 on further recruitment which continues to exist. Future recruitment is now limited to the absolute minimum.



## C. Zonal and State-wise Analysis

4.1 Zonal Analysis: An analysis of employment in the different zones as well as States is given in Appendix 1.1 The Employment situation in the different zones was -

TABLE 2

### Employment in Different Zones

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Employment</u> June '67 (in lakhs)	<u>Percentage variation</u> Previous Quarter
Northern	18.32	- 1.0
Central	26.29	- 1.4
Eastern	47.12	+ 0.2
Western	32.00	- 1.4
Southern	37.80	- 1.9
Total	161.54	- 1.0

Except for a nominal rise of 0.2% in the Eastern zone, employment decreased in all the zones - varying from 1 to 2 percent. A further analysis of the employment situation in the different zones, States, etc. is given in the following paragraphs. The facts and the conclusions given below have a limitation - on account of the differences in coverage in the private sector.+

4.2 Northern zone: In the northern zone (comprising the States of Haryana, Punjab, and the Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi) the employment and the percentage variations thereof, were:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Employment</u> June '67 (in lakhs)	<u>Percentage variation</u> previous quarter
Public	13.50	+ 0.1
Private	4.82	- 3.8

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+ The percentage figures of June '66 are based on a slightly lesser coverage i.e. excluding smaller establishments in the private sector employing 10 to 24 workers. This, however, may not vitiate the broad comparisons made - on account of the low employment content in such establishments.



The employment situation in the different States is briefly given below.

Haryana: The total employment in Haryana was 2.15 lakhs - of which 1.30 lakhs were in the public sector and the remaining 0.84 lakhs, in the private sector. The employment growth rates during the quarter under review were - Public Sector: +1.1%, Private Sector; +0.6%. The increases are notional on account of the revision<sup>+</sup> of figures of the previous quarter. In the private sector, however, there were some seasonal decreases in employment in sugar and cotton ginning.

Punjab: Of the total employment of 4.07 lakhs, 3.05 lakhs were in the public sector and 1.02 lakhs, in the private sector. While in the public sector there was an increase of 0.2%, in the private sector there was a decrease of 2.5%. In the latter, the seasonal losses were in cotton ginning, pressing and baling (1,300) and sugar (400). In iron and steel and in machine tools industries the losses were of the order of 460 and 400, respectively - due to either non-availability of raw material or adverse market conditions; these seem to signify the impact of recession.

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+ The figures of employment at the end of March, 1967, released earlier and now revised are:

	<u>Earlier</u> (figures in lakhs)	<u>Revised</u>
Public	1.29	1.30
Private	0.84	0.85

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Rajasthan: The total employment at the end of June, 1967 was 5.21 lakhs, of which 4.24 lakhs were in the public sector and 0.97 lakhs in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment growth rates were:

<u>Quarter ended June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	-3.7	-1.3	-1.8
1967	-6.0	-0.9	-1.9

Although the overall decrease in employment in the quarter under review was nearly the same as that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the decrease in the private sector was much higher.

Public Sector:

The small loss was mainly due to retrenchment of some 1,250 labourers by the forest department (in Jodhpur) and another 1,000 by the Survey of India due to completion of work on hand. This, however, was partly made good by fresh recruitment of 900 workers by the State Public Works Department.

Private Sector: Heavy decreases in employment occurred in the quarter under review in stone quarrying (1,600), cotton ginning (1,000), construction (990) and Khadi textiles (500). These and other minor losses were partly made good by some increases in cotton textiles (700 - due to reopening of a mill in Ajmer) and in woollen industry. The impact of recession and the adverse conditions exhibited itself in shape of losses in employment - particularly in iron and steel (760) and in mica mines (990).

4.3 Central Zone: The employment and its variations in the Central Zone comprising Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were -

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Employment June 1967 (in lakhs)</u>	<u>Percentage change Previous quarter</u>
Public	19.70	nil
Private	6.60	- 5.4

The employment situation in the two States is briefly given below.

Uttar Pradesh: The total number of employees at the end of June, 1967 was 16.83 lakhs. Of these, 12.44 lakhs were in the public sector and the remaining 4.39 lakhs in



the private sector. The percentage variations in employment growth were:

<u>Quarter ended</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	-14.0	+ 0.2	- 9.1
1967	-5.1	+ 0.2	- 1.2

Although there was an over-all decrease in employment it was much lesser in the private sector during 1967 than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This seems to be mainly due to the reduced recruitment in 1967 in agro-based industries on account of the draught conditions.

Public : Although the employment growth rate remained the same, there were some gains and losses. The gains were in the Malaria Deptt (1,600), Electricity Deptt. (1,900) and in education (800); losses were in Zilla Parishad (retrenchment of 1,300 temporary primary school teachers) in construction (2,400 due to completion of work on hand) and in railways (1,800 - due to completion of work\*).

Private: There were some gains in glass industry (1,400) and in wool spinning (600); but these were off-set by major seasonal losses in bricks and tiles (9,300) sugar (8,400); in cane development unions (1,200) - retrenchment in education (1,300) and in cotton mills (900) due to slack business conditions).

Madhya Pradesh: The total employment was 9.46 lakhs of which 7.26 lakhs were in the public sector and the remaining 2.20 lakhs, in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were:

<u>Quarter ended</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	- 3.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
1967	- 6.1	- 0.3	- 1.7

The decrease in over-all employment, as well as in the different sectors was higher in 1967 than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Public Sector: Sizeable decreases in employment, occurred on account of retrenchment of untrained teachers (2,500) and of casual workers in some Central Government establishments (1,400). These and other losses were partly made good by fresh recruitment for Malaria deptt. (1,750) and for construction of dams and canals (1,600).

\* According to a press report the State Government initiated an economy drive which it was apprehended would result in the retrenchment of about 5,000 employers.



Private Sector: There was hardly any case of increase in employment. The major decreases were in construction (3,000 - owing to completion of work), cotton ginning & pressing (3,100) and discharge of employees by forest contractors (1,500).

4.4 Eastern Zone: In the Eastern Zone (comprising the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal; and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura) the employment and the percentage variations thereof were:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>June, 1967</u> <u>(in lakhs)</u>	<u>Percentage variations from:</u> <u>Previous quarter</u>
Public	23.62	+ 0.4
Private	23.50	+ 0.1

The employment situation in the different States and Union Territories is briefly given below:

Assam: The total employment at the end of June, 1967 was 7.78 lakhs of which 2.35 lakhs were in public sector and 5.43 lakhs, in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were:

<u>Quarter</u> <u>ended June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	+ 5.8	+ 2.3	+ 4.7
1967	+ 5.9	- 1.3	+ 3.6

The over-all gain in the quarter under review was slightly lesser than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Public Sector: Although there were some gains in the State Silviculture Deptt. (2,600), in construction (800) and for education (600 - recruitment of school teachers), there were off-set by closure of the Indian Steam Navigation Company (990), retrenchment in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (800 - due to completion of work) and in sugar industry (500)+.

Private Sector: The gains were almost entirely due to seasonal recruitment of some 33,700 workers in tea plantations.

Bihar: The total employment at the end of June, 1967 was 11.83 lakhs of which, 7.48 lakhs were in the public sector and 4.35 lakhs, in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were:

<u>Quarter ended June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	- 8.4	+ 0.5	- 2.9
1967	- 5.5	- 0.1	- 2.2

+ Part of the loss in employment (1,500) was, however, notional due to erroneous reporting.



The over-all loss in employment was slightly lesser in the quarter under review, compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Private: Only one instance of a major increase of about 1,000 in motor vehicles industry (on account of expansion programmes) was reported. The losses in employment were both seasonal and non-seasonal. Important amongst the seasonal industries, in which decreases occurred were - coal: 8,400 (partly due to suspension of work in surface mines necessitating retrenchment of loading and unloading workers), sugar - 3,900; bricks and tiles: 1,200; construction: 6,600; stone - quarrying: 1,000; these, however, are not of much significance, compared with the losses in the manufacture of non ferrous metals (1,600) and in mica mining (700). These two bear evidence of adverse business conditions.

Public: Although there were some gains due to recruitment of teachers necessitated by the expansion of elementary education programme (900) and opening of a new central Govt. establishment (700), these were off-set by decreases in railways (3,400 - partly due to completion of railway track) and retrenchment of about 1,100 persons engaged in the Survey & Settlement work.

Orissa: Of the total employment of 3.99 lakhs, 3.14 lakhs were in the public sector and 0.85 lakhs, in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were:

<u>Quarter ended</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	- 4.6	+ 1.8	+ 0.3
1967	- 2.2	+ 0.5	- 0.1

Private: Sizeable decreases in employment took place in manganese mines (1,200 - partly due to retrenchment consequent upon the onset of rains) and retrenchment of casual labour (1,050) in bamboo cutting (needed for manufacture of pulp). This was, to some extent, made good by the increase of about 1,400 workers in stone-quarrying.

Public: There was no significant variations in employment.

West Bengal: The total employment was 22.97 lakhs. Of this 10.17 lakhs were in the public sector and the rest 12.80 lakhs in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were:

<u>Quarter ended June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	- 2.0	+ 0.5	- 0.9
1967	- 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.4

Private: On the whole, employment remained static. But this was a result of heavy increases, as well as decreases. The gains were seasonal on other-wise, in tea plantations

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(11,000), jute mills (1,500 - due to unsealing of looms which became possible on account of the better supply position of raw jute), cotton textile mills (900) and in chemical industry (650). These and other minor gains, however, could not off-set the losses which were: seasonal - rice mills (3,300); coal (1,600); construction (1,300); Non-Seasonal: Sundry-hardwares (1,200 - due to lock-out attributed to shortage of raw materials); enamelling and galvanising, etc. of metal products (1,100 - again due to lock out due to shortage of raw materials); structural steel (700 - retrenchment caused by fall of orders); motor vehicle engine parts (600 - retrenchment due to fall in demand). The last few industries bear evidence of the adverse market conditions.

4.5 WESTERN ZONE: In the Western Zone (comprising Gujarat and Maharashtra) the employment and the variations thereof were:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>June 1967</u> <u>(in lakhs)</u>	<u>Percentage variations</u> <u>Previous quarter</u>
Public	17.15	+ 0.6
Private	14.85	- 3.6

An analysis of the employment situation in these two States is briefly given below.

Gujarat: At the end of June 1967 the total employment was 8.99 lakhs. Of this 4.58 lakhs were in the public sector and the remaining 4.42 lakhs, in the private sector. The percentage variations in the employment were:

<u>Quarter ended June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	- 3.0	- 2.2	- 2.6
1967	- 6.1	+ 0.5	- 2.8

Private: The losses in employment were almost entirely seasonal. Sizable decreases occurred in cotton ginning and baling (15,000), brick kilns (2,100), oil mills (1,800) - due to shortage of oil seeds), construction (1,600) and tobacco (1,100). The impact of these and other minor losses is not fully borne out by the above figures in view of the increases in employment, some of which were substantial in nature. The more important amongst the industries where employment increases took place were - cotton textiles (8,400 - mainly due to installation of new machinery), education (3,000), glass (2,000), textile machinery (1,700) and sundry hardware (1,100).

Public: The slight increase in employment was the result of some gains in transport (1000 - due to opening of the new division of the State Transport) and in the medical deptt. (1200) and losses were due to retrenchment of workers engaged in soil conservation work (2,200) and in education (1,200).

Maharashtra: Of the total employment of 23.01 lakhs at the end of June, 12.58 lakhs were in the public sector and the rest 10.44 lakhs, in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were:

<u>Quarter ended June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	- 3.2	+ 2.4	- 0.3
1967	- 2.6	+ 0.7	- 0.8

Private: Notwithstanding some increases in the cotton textile mills (1,800), in educational services (900) and banking (600), there was an overall loss due to almost entirely to seasonal factors. The major seasonal losses were in sugar (8,400), construction (4,700 - due to completion of work), bricks and tiles (1,000) and oil mills (900 - due to shortage of oil seeds). The more important among the losses in the non-seasonal industries were - silk textiles (1,000 - due to unsettled conditions that emerged as a result of the devaluation of the rupee), beedi (700) and iron ore mines (700).

Public: But for the heavy losses in construction (7,100 - due to completion of bunding work), in the generation and distribution of electricity (500) and in railways (600 - due to completion of Diva-Panvel Railway) the gains would have been greater. Important among the industries where employment edged up were: textile mills (1,500 - due to reopening of a textile mill at Dhulia), in municipalities (1,400); in ports and docks (1,300 - on account of fresh recruitment of workers by Bombay Port Trust & Dock Labour Board) and in banking (500).

4.6 Southern Zone: In the Southern Zone (comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore and the Union Territories of Pondicherry) the employment and the percentage variations thereof were:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>June 1967</u> <u>(in lakhs)</u>	<u>Percentage variations</u> <u>Previous Quarter</u>
Public	22.30	- 1.2
Private	15.50	- 2.3

The employment situation in the different States is briefly mentioned below:

ANDHRA PRADESH: The total employment at the end of the June was 9.29 lakhs of which 6.61 lakhs were in the public sector and the remaining 2.69 lakhs, in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were:

<u>Quarter ended June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	- 12.1	- 0.5	- 3.2
1967	- 11.3	- 1.0	- 4.2

...../



PRIVATE: The losses were entirely seasonal. The more important amongst the industries which suffered losses in employment were tobacco grading (27,300 - due to end of the season), construction (2,800), sugar (2,900) and rice mills (500).

Public: Here too, there was no instance of increase in employment. The major decreases were in - education (1,300), construction (1,100), generation and distribution of electricity (900), in quasi-govt. establishments (600), State Govt. establishments (900), and in community development (600). In all these cases the decreases in employment were reported to be due to adoption of economy measures by the State Govt. and other concerned authorities. Apart from these, there were some further losses in railways (1,200 - due to completion of Dandakarnya - Baila-dilla Kiriburu Project and in coal (500).

MADRAS: The total employment at the end of June was 14.33 lakhs of which 8.07 lakhs were in the public sector and 6.26 lakhs, in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were:

<u>Quarter ended June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
1967	- 1.1	- 0.3	- 0.6

Private: Except for a small gain of about 500 in the tea processing factories, there were no other gains. Significant among the losses were : sugar (3,300), construction (1,300) - due to completion of work), beedi (650 - due to shortage of raw material), cotton textile (700 - owing to closure of some units), education (400 - owing to retrenchment of untrained teachers) and in hides & skins (400).

Public : Here again, there were heavy losses in employment which were to some extent off-set by increases in certain sectors. Important among the latter were: the opening of a central govt. estt. (900), generation and distribution of electricity (600) and fresh recruitment to the tune of about 300 in the heavy vehicles factory at Avadi. Significant among the losses were: railways (1,400 - due to retrenchment), electricity (1,000 - due to closure of an establishment of the State Electricity Board), in education (1,600 - due to retrenchment of untrained teachers) and in construction (300).

KERALA : The total employment at the end of June was 6.92 lakhs of which 2.63 were in the public sector and the remaining 4.28 lakhs, in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were :

<u>Quarter ended June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	-0.3	-2.6	-1.3
1967	nil	+0.3	+0.3

Private Sector : Although, on the whole, the employment position was more or less static there were some gains and losses. Important amongst these are : Gains - tea (2,400) and rubber (900); losses - cashew (3,100 - due to closure of factories), construction (1,300 - on account of retrenchment by the Public Works Department) and cotton weaving and handloom (500 - due to adverse market conditions).

Public : There was only one instance of significant increase and it was rubber plantations where employment edged up by about 2,000.

MYSORE : The total employment at the end of June was 6.99 lakhs of which 4.83 lakhs were in the public sector and 2.11 lakhs in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were :

<u>Quarter ended June</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	-0	-0.2	+0.6
1967	-1.9	nil	-0.6

Private : There was hardly any instance of increase in employment. Important among the industries which reported losses were - sugar (2,500), cotton textiles (2,500)\*, manganese mines (1,900 - due to retrenchment of workers), cotton ginning and baling (1,800)\* and oil mills (600 - due to shortage of raw material).

Public : There were only two minor instances of increase in employment and they were in Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries where about 700 people were recruited to cope up with additional work.

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\* The State Government, it is reported, approached the Central Government to take over four 'sick' textile mills as they could not be rehabilitated through the efforts of the State Government.

0 Not comparable.



# D. WOMEN EMPLOYEES

5.1 At the end of June, 1967 there were 17.5 lakh women employees, as against 18.2 lakh at the end of March, 1967. The break-up of women's employment according to different sectors, zones and States is given in Appendix 1.3. From this, it will be seen that the number of women employees decreased during the quarter under review by about 3.9%, mainly due to the onset of summer necessitating reduction particularly in agro-based industries where women are largely employed. An analysis of the women's employment is given below in a summary form.

	<u>No. of Employees June '67 (in lakhs)</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>	
		<u>Current Quarter</u>	<u>An year ago</u>
Public Sector	7.26	+0.3	+1.0
Private Sector	10.26	-6.7	N.A.
Larger Estts.	9.65	-3.1	-2.1
Smaller Estts.	0.61	-41.4	
Total	17.52	-3.9	-0.9

Public Sector : The number of women employees was 7.26 lakhs at the end of June, 1967 as against 7.23 lakhs at the end of March, 1966. A further break-up of women employees in the Public Sector is given below :

	<u>No. of Women Employees (June, 1967) ( in lakhs )</u>	<u>Percentage change over Previous quarter</u>
Central Govt.	0.71	+ 0.1
State Govt.	2.33	+ 1.9
Quasi Govt.	0.67	+ 5.9
Local Bodies	3.04	- 2.2
Total	7.26	+0.3

Reasons for variations, available for State Govts. and Local Bodies are briefly given below :

State Govts. : The increases were mainly in Assam (1,000 - recruitment for the Silviculture Deptt.) and in Maharashtra (3,000 - fresh recruitment for

bunding work in the soil conservation department).

Local Bodies : Decreases in employment were in Andhra Pradesh (1,000 - retrenchment in Panchayat Samities, due to economy measures) and in Mysore (1,000 - disengagement of temporary staff and casual workers in local bodies).

### Private Sector

The heavy decrease in the private sector, particularly in the smaller establishments is significant. The loss in the private sector was almost entirely seasonal : Delhi (4,000 - in construction); Madhya Pradesh (4,000 - partly in manganese mines and in construction); Gujarat (9,000 - of which 5,500 were in cotton ginning and another 1,200 in tobacco grading); Maharashtra (5,000 in cotton ginning); Andhra Pradesh (24,000 in tobacco grading); and Kerala (1,000).

## SECTION III

### 6.1 Manpower - Supply and Demand

A. WORKSEEKERS : The total number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of June, 1967 was 27.16 lakhs, as against 25.61 lakhs at the end of previous quarter and 26.01 lakhs at the end of June of the previous year. The increase of work-seekers, in terms of percentage, was 6.1 during the quarter under review as against 5.3% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This increase was shared by almost all the States, the most significant being in Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madras. (Appendix 2.1).

The number of educated work-seekers (i.e. matriculates and above) at the end of June, 1967 was about 10.02 lakhs as against 9.2 lakhs at the end of December, 1966 and 8.9 lakhs at the end of June of the previous year.

6.2 B. VACANCIES NOTIFIED: The number of vacancies notified to the employment Exchanges is given below :

	<u>Number notified</u> <u>Quarter ended June, 1967</u> ( in 000's )	<u>Percentage change</u>	
		<u>Current</u> <u>Quarter</u>	<u>Corr. quarter</u> <u>Previous year</u>
Public	133.7	+13.0	-14.4
Private	52.8	+32.7	- 4.0
Total:	191.6	+17.9	-11.8

There was sudden spurt in the number of vacancies notified, particularly, in Kerala (2,800), Madras (2,500) and Maharashtra (2,600) - contrary to the declining trend evident



so far. Increases of lesser order were reported from a number of other States also. The reasons for this require to be identified.

### 6.3 Occupational Analysis of Demand (i.e. Vacancies Notified)

The following table gives the occupational distribution of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges.

Table 3

#### Occupational Distribution of Vacancies Notified

<u>Occupational Division</u>	<u>Number of Vacancies (000's)</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>	
		<u>Current Quarter</u>	<u>Corresponding Quarter of 1966</u>
Professional, Technical and related workers (Div. 1)	44.9	+36.7	- 1.3
Administrative, Executive and Related workers (Div. 2)	2.9	+27.0	+ 1.3
Clerical, Sales and Related Workers (Div. 3)	33.2	+ 0.5	-16.6
Craftsman & Production Process workers (Div. 7)	27.3	+ 8.6	-19.2
Service Workers (Div. 8)	19.1	+ 22.3	-24.0
Unskilled Labourers (O.C. No. 899)	43.6	+ 16.5	-13.6
Others (Divisions 4, 5 and 6)	15.6	+ 40.3	+1.5
<b>Total :</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>+ 17.9</b>	<b>-11.8</b>

The increases in demand particularly amongst professional, technical and related workers; administrative, executive and related workers and amongst craftsmen and production process workers are to be welcomed; but these may not be indicative of any reversal of the declining trend noticed in recent years.

### C Placements

6.4 Placements: Occupational Analysis: The occupational distribution of placements made by the employment exchanges is

given below :

Table 4

Occupational Distribution of Placements

Occupational Division	Number of placements Quarter ended June 1967 (in 000's)	<u>Percentage Change</u>	
		Current Quarter	Corresponding Quarter of 1966
Professional, Technical and Related Workers (Div. 1)	19.1	- 21.0	+ 2.9
Administrative, Executive and Related Workers (Div. 2)	1.5	- 0.9	- 9.6
Clerical, Sales and Related Workers (Div. 3)	23.5	- 7.7	- 8.2
Craftsmen and Production Process Workers (Div. 7)	12.3	+ 21.4	+15.5
Service Workers (Div. 8)	12.5	+ 24.2	-12.4
Unskilled labourers (O.C. No. 899)	32.1	+ 25.1	-12.3
Others (Divisions 4, 5 and 6)	8.0	+ 4.2	-19.2
Total :	109.1	+ 4.2	- 5.7

Although the placement situation was, on the whole, better compared with the previous quarter, this, by itself may not be indicative of the arrest of declining trend. The decreases in the placement, amongst professional, technical and related workers and amongst administrative, and executive workers inspite of an increase in the number of available vacancies is likely to be due to the time-lag between the notification and placement process.

Manpower Shortages

6.5 Side by side with the increase in the number of work-seekers and growing surpluses in certain occupations, shortages of manpower continued to be experienced by employers in a number of occupations during the quarter under review.

Occupational and Sector-wise Analysis

The total number of vacancies, which remained unfilled during the quarter was about 12,700 as against 14,100 in the previous quarter and 17,000 in the corresponding quarter of the



previous year. An occupational (division wise) analysis of the unfilled vacancies during the quarter under review is given below :

Table 5

Occupational Distribution of vacancies  
Unfilled

Occupational Division	Private Sector		Public Sector		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Professional and Technical Workers	1,777	44.4	5,049	53.2	6,826	53
1 Administrative and Executive Workers	19	0.5	566	6.5	585	4
2 Clerical and Related Workers	147	3.7	741	3.5	888	7
3 Sales Workers	36	0.9	10	0.1	46	0
4 Farmers, Fisherman etc.	15	0.4	358	4.1	373	2
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	7	0.2	92	1.1	99	0
6 Workers in Transport and Communication	128	3.2	251	2.9	379	3
7&8 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers	1,765	44.1	959	11.1	2,724	21
9 Service, Sports and recreation workers	106	2.7	648	7.5	754	5
Total :	4,000	100.0	8,674	100.0	12,674	100

From table 5, it will be observed that :

- (i) nearly three-fourths of the unfilled vacancies belonged to professional and technical workers and craftsmen and production process workers, vital to development; and
- (ii) shortages of professional and technical workers were more pronounced in the public sector than in the private sector and vice-versa, in respect of craftsmen and production process workers - mainly, owing to the differences in nature of activities.

Zonal and State-wise Analysis : The percentage distribution of the 12,700 vacancies that remained unfilled, according to occupational divisions and zones, is given below :

Table 6

Zonal Analysis of vacancies  
unfilled

Occupational Division	Northern Zone	Central Zone	Eastern Zone	Western Zone	South- ern Zone	Total
0 Professional and Technical Workers	44.3	55.8	54.3	47.1	66.3	53
1 Administrative and Executive Workers	1.7	5.0	12.4	0.7	2.3	4
2 Clerical and related workers	7.4	8.1	6.1	3.3	8.4	7
3 Sales Workers	0.3	-	0.2	1.2	0.1	0
4 Farmers, Fishermen	1.6	4.4	2.3	4.3	2.3	2
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related workers	1.6	1.2	0.1	1.3	-	0
6 Workers in Transport and Communication	1.8	1.8	4.9	2.5	3.5	3
7&8 Craftsmen and Production Workers	35.2	12.3	19.5	31.7	9.5	21
9 Service, Sports recreation Workers	6.1	11.4	1.2	4.9	7.6	5
Total :	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

The occupational division analysis may not be as meaningful as the identification of specific occupations in which shortages have been felt. With this end in view, the data have been analysed in terms of specific, but selected occupations in Appendix 2.2. From this, it will be seen that shortages for professional and technical workers were relatively acute in West Bengal, Maharashtra, Mysore; Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala, while those of craftsmen and production process workers were more pronounced in Haryana and Maharashtra.



### Acute Shortages :

The figure in the last column of the statement at Appendix 2.2, indicate the number of vacancies cancelled by Employment Exchanges due to lack of suitable applicants on their registers in certain occupations in which vacancies were also reported as remaining unfilled due to shortages by the employers during the quarter under review. This is an evidence to support that shortages in these occupations were more acutely felt. However, the limitations of the information regarding shortages as reported by employers and as experienced by Exchanges may have to be borne in mind while interpreting these figures. For an appropriate appraisal of shortages, a number of other factors which influence supply and demand for workers in different occupations such as wage rates offered and length of experience demanded by employers have also to be taken into consideration.

### IV Employment Outlook

7.1 General : The employment market, is likely to remain dull for some time. Greater agricultural production might result in an increased quantum of employment, particularly in the agro-based industries and thus improve the situation to some extent, the effects of which will normally be felt towards the end of 1967 or early in 1968. The employment situation in industries not directly dependent on agriculture is unlikely to improve radically - partly on account of the somewhat unsettled political and social conditions in the wake of the last general Elections. Moreover, the factors which led to economic recession (mentioned in earlier reviews) would continue to operate. Thus, though the employment situation might improve, the improvement may be confined to some sectors of the economy for sometime to come.

7.2 Public Sector: It would seem that employment in the public sector will continue to decrease on account of (i) the trend towards decreases in employment witnessed in the quarter ended June, 1967, (ii) the efforts made by the Central and State Governments to reduce staff necessitated by the current financial and economic situation, (iii) reduced investments in developmental projects, particularly construction, (iv) and the economic recession that is beginning to emerge. Its impact on the number of educated unemployed is already visible particularly in the case of middle and high level manpower, in spite of some improvement in a few sectors mainly on account of the greater emphasis on agriculture and allied programmes and family planning.

7.3 Private Sector : The employment situation might have deteriorated in the remaining six months of 1967. The situation would, however, change as the economy enters the 'seasonally' busy period. In industries, not directly dependent on agriculture the quantum of employment may not increase, to any significant degree - on account of several factors having long term effects such as, the state of capital market, restiveness among labour, etc.

Employment: June 1967  
(Zonal: State and sector-wise Analysis)

Appendix 1.1

Zone/State	Employment (in lakhs)			Percentage change			
	Public	Private	Total	Previous quarter	Previous year	Previous year	Previous year
				Public	Private	Total	(Total)
<u>Northern zone</u>	13.50	4.82	18.32	+0.1	-3.8	-1.0	-
Haryana	1.30	0.84	2.15	+0.1	+0.6	+0.9	-
Punjab	3.05	1.02	4.07	+0.2	-2.5	-0.5	(0.8)
Rajasthan	4.24	0.97	5.21	-0.9	-6.0	-1.9	-1.8
Chandigarh	0.19	0.07	0.26	+4.7	-2.7	+2.6	-
Delhi	3.63	1.78	5.42	+0.2	-5.9	-1.9	-0.8
Himachal Pradesh	1.08	0.13	1.21	+1.6	+3.6	+1.8	(-4.5)
<u>Central zone:</u>	19.70	6.60	26.29	-	-5.4	-1.4	-
Uttar Pradesh	12.44	4.39	16.83	+0.2	-5.1	-1.2	-9.1
Madhya Pradesh	7.26	2.20	9.46	-0.3	-6.1	-1.7	-0.1
<u>Eastern zone:</u>	23.62	23.50	47.12	+0.4	+0.1	+0.2	-
Assam	2.35	5.43	7.78	-1.3	+5.9	+3.6	+4.7
Bihar	7.48	4.35	11.83	-0.1	-5.6	-2.2	-2.9
Orissa	3.14	0.85	3.99	+0.5	-2.2	-0.1	+0.3
West Bengal	10.17	12.80	22.97	+1.0	-0.1	+0.4	-0.9
Manipur	0.21	0.01	0.22	+4.3	-5.2	+4.0	-0.1
Tripura	0.26	0.06	0.33	+1.7	+1.8	+1.7	+3.3



1	2	3	4	5
<u>Manufacturing</u>				
200 Rice, Atta Flour etc.	140.2	130.7	-6.7	
201 Sugar	107.0	77.8	-27.3	
202 Indigenous, Sugar	5.1	3.2	-38.0	
203 Fruit products	3.7	3.9	+5.2	
204 Slaughtering, preservation and canning of meat and fish	2.2	2.2	-1.2	
205 Bread, Biscuit, Cake etc.	14.9	14.5	-2.5	
206 Butter, Ghee, Cheese, etc.	17.6	17.7	+1.1	
207 Edible fats and oils	34.3	32.7	-4.8	
208 Hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati)	15.4	15.9	+3.6	
209 Food Products, Others	14.8	14.2	-6.0	
210 Distilled spirits, Wine, liquor, etc.	9.2	9.1	-1.0	
212 Toddy, liquor from palm juice	15.5	15.1	-2.4	
214 Aerated and mineral water	5.8	6.0	+4.3	
215 Ice	1.9	2.0	+7.3	
216 Ice Cream	-	-	-	
217 Processing of tea	18.0	18.7	+4.4	
218 Processing of coffee	7.3	7.7	+5.4	
219, 213 Liquors, Beverages,	-	-	-	
219 Other	-	-	-	
220 Bidri	93.2	91.8	-1.6	
221 Cigars & Cheroots	2.2	2.2	-	
222 Cigarette and cigarette Tabacco	81.2	54.6	-32.8	
224 Snuff	-	-	-	
225 Jerda & Chewing Tobacco	3.3	3.0	-7.1	
223, 226 Tobacco Products, other	1.8	1.7	-1.2	
230 Cotton ginning and baling	68.7	30.6	-55.5	
231 Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	3.1	3.1	-2.5	
232 Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Mills	986.0	899.2	+0.4	
233 Cotton Dyeing, bleaching	14.4	14.2	-1.4	
234 Cotton Weaving in power looms	23.9	24.1	+0.6	
235 Cotton Weaving in Handlooms	35.6	35.1	-1.4	
236 Khadi Textiles in Handlooms	20.8	19.5	-6.6	
237 Printing of Cotton Textiles	5.6	5.5	-2.5	
238, 239 Cotton, Cordage, net rope, etc.	5.8	5.8	41.1	
240 Jute pressing and baling	1.3	1.2	-1.7	
241 Jute spinning and weaving	266.4	263.2	+0.7	
243-244				
247. Jute Textiles, etc. Others	4.2	3.5	-17.8	
251 Wood cleaning and processing	2.0	1.9	-4.4	
252 Wood spinning and weaving	25.2	26.7	+5.9	
(250, 254 wood baling, Weaving				
(256 powerlooms and Embroider				
255 wool Weaving in Handloom	1.9	1.3	-32.9	
260 Spinning and Weaving of silk in mills.	52.3	51.5	-1.5	

1	2	3	4	5
261	Silk Dyeing & bleaching	2.2	2.1	-4.4
262	Spinning of Silk (other than in mills)	..	..	-
263	Weaving of silk in power loom	13.3	12.4	-7.2
264	Weaving of silk in handlooms	..	..	-
265	Printing of silk Textile	..	..	-
266	silk Cordage, rope twine	5.7	5.9	+3.5
270	Carpets	5.7	5.7	-0.3
271	Hosiery	15.9	16.0	+0.5
272	Embroidery, Crepe laces	2.5	2.7	+7.4
273	Textile garments	17.9	17.5	-1.8
274	Textile goods	..	..	-
275	Waterproof textile products	..	..	-
276	Upholstery, padding, wadding, etc.	1.5	1.6	+2.6
277	Coir and Coir Products	17.3	17.5	+1.5
278	Umbrellas	..	..	-
279	Textile products, other	17.2	18.4	+6.6
280	Sawing and Planing of wood	16.2	15.5	-4.5
281	Wooden furniture & fixture.	9.0	9.0	-0.3
282	Structural Wooden goods	..	..	-
283	Wooden industrial goods	5.4	5.2	-1.9
284	Utensils, Toys (Wooden)	..	..	-
285	Veneer and Plywood	12.8	13.0	+1.5
286	Plywood products	3.6	3.2	-1.0
287	Boxes, Packing cases (other than of plywood)	1.7	1.7	+2.0
288	Bamboo, Cane, cork materials	..	..	-
289	wooden Products, other	3.3	3.1	-5.7
290	Pulp & Paper, in mill	62.6	61.8	-1.3
291	Pulp & Paper, handmade	1.3	1.3	+2.4
292	Paper bags, boxes, etc.	5.6	5.9	+5.0
300	Printing and publishing Newspaper	22.9	22.2	-2.3
301	Printing & Publishing Books	29.7	29.1	-2.1
302	Printing, Lithography, etc. other	77.4	78.6	+1.9
303	Binding, Stitching etc.	1.9	1.9	-3.4
310	Tanning & Finishing of leather	14.1	13.7	-2.9
311	Shoes and footwear	19.3	19.6	+1.6
312-314	Leather Products other	11.9	12.5	+4.8
320	Tyres and Tubes	17.2	17.8	+3.8
321	Rubber footwear	6.4	6.2	-2.6
322	Rubber goods for industrial purpose	12.2	11.6	-5.0
323	Rubber products including raincoats	13.2	13.0	-1.5
324	Petroleum, Kerosene & Other Products	11.4	11.8	+4.0
325	Coal tar and Coke	2.1	2.2	+4.9
326	Coal & Coal tar products	4.9	4.3	-12.1
330	Basic Chemicals	31.8	32.6	+2.4
331	Dyes, Paints, etc.	22.1	22.4	+1.4
332	Fertilizers	31.8	32.0	+0.7
333	Ammunitions	23.1	23.3	+0.8
334	Matches	19.3	20.5	+6.4



1	2	3	4	5
335	Medicines, cosmetics etc.	71.2	72.3	+1.5
336	Soap	12.0	12.3	+2.1
337	Turpentine,Plastics,etc.	20.9	21.1	+1.2
338	Salt	8.1	7.4	-9.4
339	Other chemicals and chemical products	37.7	38.2	+1.4
340	Bricks and tiles	85.1	68.1	-19.9
341	Cement and cement products	58.0	60.1	+3.7
342	Lime	5.3	4.2	-20.9
343	Structural stone goods.	3.5	3.5	-1.2
344-345	Stone wares, images,etc.	1.6	1.5	-2.4
346	Plaster of paris	..	..	-
347	Asbestor products	6.1	6.2	+1.6
348	Mica Products	8.5	7.7	-9.1
350	Earthenware pottery	1.4	1.4	+0.4
351	Chinaware and crockery	13.5	13.6	+0.9
352	Porcelain and its products	6.0	6.0	-1.5
353	Glass bangles	2.5	3.1	+27.3
354	Glass apparatus	2.9	2.5	-13.7
355-356	Earthen images & Toys	..	..	-
357	Glass and glass products except opti- cal and photographic lenses	39.4	39.5	+0.3
359	Non-metallic mineral products	7.5	7.4	-1.0
360	Iron and steel	232.4	230.5	-0.8
361	Smelting,refining of non-ferrous metals	16.5	14.7	-10.9
362	Armaments	33.3	33.8	+1.6
363	Structural steel products	46.5	47.3	+1.6
364	Iron and Steel furniture	22.5	22.7	+0.8
365	Brass and bell metal products	17.2	16.4	-4.9
366	Aluminium products	20.5	24.8	+20.5
367	Metal products, others	37.8	34.4	-8.9
368	Electroplating polishing etc.	11.2	9.9	-13.9
369	Sundry hardwares	185.0	183.9	-0.6
370	Assembling of machines (other than electrical)	80.0	80.1	+0.7
371	Assembling of prime movers and boilers	35.0	35.4	+1.2
372	Machine tools	46.8	46.3	-0.9
373	Textile machinery and accessories	34.5	34.0	-1.4
374	Heavy electrical machinery	62.7	63.6	+1.5
375	Electric lamps and fans	21.7	21.7	-
376	Insulated wires and cables	19.7	19.6	-0.4
377	All kinds of battery	10.4	10.5	+0.7
378	Electronic equipment	41.7	43.3	+3.9
379	Electric machinery and apparatus	44.4	43.0	-3.0
380	Locomotives	1.1	1.0	-
381	Rail,Road Equipment	31.5	31.5	-0.2
382	Motor vehicle Engine	54.9	56.0	+2.0
383	Motor vehicle Engine parts	46.2	45.3	-2.1
384	Repairing & servicing of motor veh.	95.3	94.8	-0.6
385	Bicycles & Tricycles	26.8	26.9	+0.6
386	Water transport equipment	56.1	64.8	+15.5
387	Air Transport equipment	29.2	29.6	+1.2
388	Repairing of bicycles & tricycles	..	..	-
389	Other transport equipment (Misc.)	..	..	-
390	Optical instruments	2.4	2.5	+2.9
391	Scientific equipment	14.2	14.0	-1.2
392	Repairing of watches	3.2	2.1	-34.8
393	Jewellery, Silverware	2.9	3.0	+3.4
394	Musical instruments	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5
395	Stationery articles pen, pencil, etc.	9.1	8.8	- 2.6	
396	Sports goods	..	..	-	
399	Repair work of other goods (Misc.)	17.9	18.4	+ 2.9	
	Div. 2 & 3	4443.2	4325.7	- 2.6	
	<u>Construction</u>				
400	Buildings	508.2	474.8	- 6.6	
401	Roads, railways, bridge tunnels.	129.4	125.3	- 3.2	
402	Telegraphs and telephone lines	23.4	23.4	+ 0.3	
403	Water ways & water reservoirs	319.3	314.6	- 1.5	
	Div. 4	988.5	938.1	- 5.1	
	<u>Electricity, Gas water and sanitary services.</u>				
500	Generation of electric energy.	109.9	110.5	+ 0.5	
501	Distribution of electric energy.	192.4	192.5	-	
502	Manufacture of gas	11.6	11.4	- 2.1	
510	Water supply	23.2	23.6	+ 1.6	
511	Garbage disposal	43.3	43.4	+ 0.2	
	Div. 5 Total	381.2	382.2	+ 0.2	
	<u>Trade &amp; Commerce</u>				
60-63	Wholesale Trade	101.4	99.2	- 2.2	
64-68	Retail Trade	81.7	81.3	- 0.6	
690	Importing & Exporting	14.9	15.0	+ 0.3	
692	Stocks & Shares	1.6	1.6	- 5.2	
693	Providents and Insurance	74.9	75.6	+ 0.9	
695	Banking	220.8	226.2	+ 2.5	
696	Auctioneering	1.2	1.2	-	
691,694, 697,699.	Real Estate, Money lending, Motion Pictures distribution and other.	16.2	16.2	+ 0.1	
	Div. 6 Total	512.8	516.2	+ 0.7	



1	2	3	4	5
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Transport & storage & Communications.

Transport.

700	By Railways	1432.1	1420.8	- 0.8
701	By Tramways & Bus	256.2	256.4	+ 0.1
702	By motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	12.1	11.8	- 2.2
706	By Boat	23.3	22.0	- 5.3
707	By ship	43.9	42.2	- 3.9
708	By Air	25.0	25.2	+ 0.8
704, 705, 709	Transport, other	..	..	-
710	Services incidental to transport.	29.7	30.7	+ 3.4

Operation of Storage.

720	Warehouses	7.9	8.0	+ 1.2
721	Cold Storage	4.0	3.3	-15.7
722	Others	59.2	59.0	- 0.2

Communications.

730	Post & Telegraph	282.0	286.6	+ 1.6
731	Telephone	42.4	43.4	+ 2.4
732	Information & Broadcasting	17.5	17.3	- 1.0

Div. 7 Total	2235.2	2226.8	- 0.4
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Services

800-802	Adm. Services, etc. in Central Government.	363.4	363.4	-
805	Adm. Services, etc. in Quasi Govt. and local Bodies.	999.2	969.8	- 2.9
803, 809	Adm. Services, etc. in State Govt.	1512.2	1512.6	-
810	Education (Tech.)	183.3	183.6	+ 0.2
811	Education (Non-Tech.)	1597.9	1703.9	+ 0.4
812	Scientific & Research	139.9	141.5	+ 1.2
820	Medical & Health	433.2	491.1	+ 1.6

'..' - Employment less than thousand.

...

1	2	3	4	5
821	Veterinary	33.3	33.0	- 0.6
83	Welfare	25.2	25.4	+ 1.1
84	Legal	5.7	5.6	- 0.5
85	Business	24.2	24.0	- 1.1
86	Community	361.5	354.5	- 1.9
87	Recreation	52.9	52.4	-10.1
88	Personal	118.0	117.3	- 0.6
89	Other	3.5	3.4	- 2.4
Div. 8 Total		6003.3	5981.6	- 0.4
All Divs. Grand Total		16317.6	16153.8	- 1.0

'...' - Employment less than thousand.



## Women Employees: June, 1967.

Zone/State	(No. in 000s)			Percentage change from	
	Public	Private	Total	Previous Quarter.	An year ago.
<u>Northern Zone:</u>	99.7	45.2	144.9	- 3.3	-
Haryana	10.6	3.7	14.3	- 0.7	-
Punjab	26.6	6.2	32.8	+ 1.1	(+1.7)
Rajasthan	20.4	14.8	35.2	- 5.6	- 1.6
Chandigarh	1.3	0.7	2.0	+ 5.7	-
Delhi	33.1	18.3	51.5	- 6.6	+ 0.1
Himachal Pradesh	7.5	1.4	9.0	- 7.7	(-3.1)
<u>Central Zone:</u>	126.0	50.5	176.5	- 3.1	-
Uttar Pradesh	70.7	27.1	97.8	- 0.4	- 1.9
Madhya Pradesh	55.3	23.4	78.6	- 6.3	- 6.1
<u>Eastern Zone:</u>	113.3	393.9	507.1	- 3.4	-
Assam	12.7	197.1	209.8	- 9.9	+ 7.6
Bihar	37.5	33.5	71.0	- 6.6	- 6.2
Orissa	16.1	17.4	33.5	+ 0.4	- 4.9
West Bengal	42.4	143.6	186.0	+ 5.5	- 0.9
Manipur	1.9	*	1.9	+ 26.4	- 1.3
Tripura	2.7	2.3	4.9	+ 1.3	+ 8.3
<u>Western Zone:</u>	158.5	121.7	280.3	- 3.7	-
Gujarat	48.4	29.5	77.9	- 11.3	- 6.5
Maharashtra	110.2	92.2	202.4	- 0.5	+ 0.1
<u>Southern Zone:</u>	228.1	415.0	643.1	- 4.8	-
Andhra Pradesh	51.6	68.4	120.0	- 18.3	-13.5
Kerala	46.0	180.3	226.3	+ 1.0	-
Madras	84.1	119.1	203.2	- 0.6	+ 0.9
Mysore	44.6	45.1	89.7	- 7.1	+ 2.4
Pondicherry	1.8	2.0	3.8	+ 1.2	+ 0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>725.6</b>	<b>1026.3</b>	<b>1751.9</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>

\* Employment less than 500.

Employment & Workseekers.June, 1967.

Zone / State	Employment (..in lakhs ..)	Work-seekers.	Percentage change over previous quarter	
			Employment	Workseekers
<u>Northern Zone:</u>	18.32	2.89	- 1.0	+ 12.5
Haryana	2.15	0.43	+ 0.9	+ 17.4
Punjab	4.07	0.59	- 0.5	+ 15.0
Rajasthan	5.21	0.72	- 1.9	+ 18.8
Chandigarh	0.26	0.09	+ 2.6	+ 19.1
Delhi	5.42	0.72	- 1.9	- 0.2
Himachal Pradesh	1.21	0.25	+ 1.8	+ 20.3
Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.08	-	+ 12.7
<u>Central Zone:</u>	26.29	4.88	- 1.4	+ 1.8
Uttar Pradesh	16.33	3.04	- 1.2	- 1.5
Madhya Pradesh	9.46	1.85	- 1.7	+ 7.8
<u>Eastern Zone:</u>	47.12	8.32	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Assam	7.73	0.50	+ 3.6	+ 10.6
Bihar	11.33	2.26	- 2.2	+ 1.5
Orissa	3.99	0.87	- 0.1	+ 4.9
West Bengal	22.97	4.46	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Manipur	0.22	0.03	+ 4.0	+ 27.0
Tripura	0.33	0.14	+ 1.7	+ 6.8
<u>Western Zone:</u>	32.00	3.88	- 1.4	+ 8.1
Gujarat	8.99	0.97	- 2.8	+ 15.4
Maharashtra	23.01	2.90	- 0.3	+ 5.9
<u>Southern Zone:</u>	37.30	7.19	- 1.9	+ 10.4
Andhra Pradesh	9.29	1.39	- 4.2	+ 3.5
Kerala	6.92	1.73	+ 0.3	+ 11.2
Madras	14.33	2.33	- 0.6	+ 16.7
Mysore	6.99	1.56	- 3.5	+ 6.9
Pondicherry	0.28	0.07	+ 1.5	+ 6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>161.54</b>	<b>27.16 *</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>+ 6.1</b>

\* Includes figures of 'Goa' also.



APPENDIX 2.2

Number of vacancies reported unfilled by employers and cancelled by Exchanges  
due to shortages during April-June '67

Code		J&K	Pun-	Rajas-	H.P.	Delhi	Har-	Chandi-	Total	U.P.	M.P.	Total
No.	Occupations	lab	than			yana	garh					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		..... NORTHERN .....								... CENTRAL ...		
	<u>ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS</u>											
001.50	Overseer Civil Engineering	-	-	40	1	1	-	-	42	1	37	38
002.00	Mechanical Engineer	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	5
007.30	Plane Tabler	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	11	3	16	19
090.15	Draughtsman Civil	-	2	6	1	-	2	-	11	1	15	16
099.10	Tracer	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	1	1
	TOTAL	2	5	47	5	1	11	-	71	6	73	79
	<u>CRAFTSMEN</u>											
734.10	Moulder	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	6	-	5	5
750.10	Fitter	-	7	12	3	9	21	-	52	5	12	17
751.10	Turner	-	11	-	1	4	40	-	56	6	4	10
751.20	Shaper	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	9	-	9
751.30	Miller	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	4
753.27	Mechanic Automobile	-	-	-	1	8	1	-	10	10	3	13
753.73	Mechanic General	-	-	7	2	14	-	-	23	2	1	3
760.10	Electrician General	-	1	12	-	-	2	-	15	2	2	4
	TOTAL	-	19	31	8	29	73	-	170	38	27	65
	<u>CRAFTSMEN (Non-engineering)</u>											
702.35	Piecer(Cotton & Wollen Textile)	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40	10	-	10
702.70	Binder (Textile)	-	-	36	-	-	30	-	66	-	-	-
704.50	Weaver (Power-loom)	-	-	-	-	-	255	-	255	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	36	-	-	325	-	361	10	-	10
	<u>ADMINISTRATIVE/EXECUTIVE</u>											
101.30	Executive Officers (State Govt.)	-	12	5	-	-	1	-	18	11	3	14
104.10	Panchayat Secretary	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	8	13	-	13
104.30	Village level worker	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	8	19	28	47
901.30	Police Constable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	177	189
	TOTAL	-	13	5	6	-	10	-	34	55	208	263
	<u>OFFICE WORKER</u>											
210.20	Stenographer	-	25	40	2	3	21	3	94	33	38	71
211.10	Typist	-	3	1	5	-	1	5	14	6	12	18
280.12	Assistant (Office)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	6
	TOTAL	1	27	42	7	3	22	8	110	39	56	95

Code No.	Assam	Bihar	Orissa	W.B.	Mani- pur	Maha- rashtra	Guja- rat	Andhra	Kerala	Madras	Mysore	Pondi- cherry	Grand Total	Vacan- ce			
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	EASTERN				WESTERN				SOUTHERN								
001.50	2	11	5	21	14	54	43	3	46	-	3	-	-	-	3	183	
002.00	-	5	16	21	-	42	26	4	30	-	-	2	6	-	8	86	97
007.30	-	1	4	11	-	16	5	8	13	-	-	-	2	-	2	61	
090.15	5	3	2	11	-	21	17	1	18	3	-	-	-	-	3	69	
099.10	3	3	-	3	-	9	28	7	35	-	1	-	1	-	2	53	
Total	11	23	27	67	14	142	119	23	142	3	4	2	9	-	18	452	97
734.10	-	7	1	3	-	11	6	16	22	-	-	14	1	-	15	59	
750.10	-	8	19	23	-	50	54	12	66	-	-	1	1	-	2	187	95
751.10	-	7	5	6	-	18	62	20	82	-	1	11	7	-	19	185	108
751.20	-	20	11	-	-	31	3	1	4	-	-	5	-	-	55	53	
751.30	-	-	1	5	-	6	23	14	37	-	-	2	-	-	2	53	50
753.27	3	4	3	1	-	11	2	21	23	-	-	1	1	-	2	59	42
753.76	-	3	1	1	-	5	13	5	18	-	-	8	3	-	11	60	
760.10	15	-	15	20	-	50	19	12	31	-	-	6	3	-	9	109	88
Total	18	49	56	59	-	182	182	101	283	-	1	48	16	-	65	765	323
702.35	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	20	20	-	-	30	-	-	30	118	217
702.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	67	
704.50	-	-	-	5	-	5	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	39
Total	-	-	-	23	-	23	25	20	45	-	-	30	1	-	31	470	256
101.30	5	1	3	2	-	11	1	4	5	-	2	5	5	-	12	60	
104.10	1	25	-	-	-	26	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	51	
104.30	90	-	32	163	-	285	7	2	9	-	13	1	29	4	47	396	
901.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	51	79	-	-	-	2	-	2	270	
Total	96	26	35	165	-	322	36	58	94	-	18	6	36	4	64	777	
210.20	6	8	18	15	-	47	94	18	112	10	-	6	60	11	87	411	419
211.10	1	6	6	3	-	16	3	-	3	5	-	1	93	-	99	150	118
280.12	-	8	12	1	-	21	9	-	9	1	-	-	12	-	13	51	58
Total:-	7	22	36	19	-	84	106	18	124	16	-	7	165	11	199	612	595



## APPENDIX 2.1

### Scope & Limitations

1.1 The present review contains; an analysis of the employment situation in the organised sector during the quarter ended June, 1967. The data and conclusions are, as hitherto, primarily based on employment market information collected from:

- (i) all establishments in the public sector; and
- (ii) all non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more workers. Prior to March, 1966 the coverage in the private sector was limited to larger establishments employing 25 or more workers.

The main exclusions are:-

- (i) Employment in agriculture;
- (ii) all self-employed (including those engaged in household industries);
- (iii) smaller establishments in the private sector employing less than 10 workers; and
- (iv) Defence forces.

Data regarding work-seekers, vacancies notified, etc. thrown up by the Employment Exchange operations have been utilized, wherever, appropriate.

1.2 Geographical Coverage: In terms of geographical coverage the data relate to all the States and Union Territories in Union of India excluding Jammu & Kashmir and the Union Territories of Goa, Diu & Daman; Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In the case of smaller establishments in the private sector i.e. those employing 10 to 24 workers, it has not been possible to collect employment data from such establishments in Greater Bombay, metropolitan area of Calcutta and some economically backward districts in Rajasthan. These, however, may not vitiate the broad comparisons.

1.3 Throughout the Review the term 'larger establishment' in the private sector refers to establishments employing 25 or more workers, while the terms 'smaller establishment' denotes establishments employing 10 to 24 workers. The figures of employment, work-seekers etc. have been rounded up to the nearest convenient figure, either in terms of thousands or lakh. Because of this the sub-totals do not necessarily add up to the grand total, wherever given. However, all percentages given in the review are based on absolute figures.

## APPENDIX 3.2

### ESTABLISHMENTS

1.1 Level of Collection: The statement enclosed gives an idea of the number of establishments on the register of the Employment Exchanges at the end of June, 1967 and their industry division-wise break-up. Because of the differences in the level of collection of primary data, these figures do not necessarily represent the number of establishments as such, particularly in transport & communications, services and to some extent, in trade & commerce.

1.2 Response: The number of establishments addressed during the quarter under review i.e. March-June, 1967 and the degree of response is given below:-

	<u>No. of Establishments addressed (in lakhs )</u>	<u>Percentage Response</u>
Public Sector	0.54	95.9
Private Sector	0.83	92.1
Larger Estts.	0.35	95.2
Smaller Estts.	0.48	89.9
TOTAL	1.37	

1.3 Estimated Employment: In respect of non-responding establishments, employment has been estimated by the District Employment Officers, on the basis of previous information. The quantum estimated employment in such establishments in June, 1967 was 9.5 lakhs or 5.9% of the total employment.



Establishments: March and June, 1967STATEMENT

Industry Division	Public	Private		TOTAL	Percentage Change over	
		10-24 workers	25 or more workers		Previous Quarter	An year Ago
0 Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	2,309	311	1,663	4,283	+ 0.7	+ 2.8
1 Mining & Quarrying	171	247	1,199	1,617	- 1.5	+ 0.7
2 & 3 Manufacturing	1,037	20,329	17,071	38,437	- 0.1	- 0.2
4 Construction	4,169	1,035	1,182	6,386	- 1.0	+ 1.7
5 Electricity, Gas & Water	1,418	50	186	1,654	+ 0.5	+ 4.2
6 Trade & Commerce	2,662	8,074	3,129	13,865	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
7 Transport & Communications	2,438	1,217	917	4,572	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
8 Services	39,819	17,252	9,544	66,615	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
TOTAL	54,023	48,515	34,891	137,429	+ 0.1	+ 1.2









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